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Res Gestae

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1974

April 26, 1974

University of Michigan Law School

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**RES GESTAE**

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR

**RIPOFF REVEALED** UNIV. OF MICH.

SEP 16 1974

REPORT TO THE LAW SCHOOL STUDENT SENATE  
FROM THE SENATE'S TUITION RATES COMMITTEE LAW LIBRARY  
April 8, 1974

During the course of the school year, a number of law students have questioned the reasonableness of the massive tuition rate increase which was implemented this year. Resident tuition rose from \$950 to \$1240 (a 31% increase), while non-resident tuition rose 20%, from \$2400 to \$2880. The "five percent" cut this semester reduced the actual annual increase to 27% for residents and 17% for non-residents. We were told at the beginning of the school year that the increases were necessary solely to recapture income losses resulting from the new, more liberal residency classification regulations. Students rightfully assumed that the massive increases implied an anticipated massive shift from non-resident to resident status, yet these same students believed that very few of their colleagues were actually successfully qualifying under the new regulations for resident status. This committee was formed to find statistics which would affirm or deny the typical "gut" feeling that the new residency regulations were merely a sham to cover an unfair and oppressive tuition increase.

The biggest hurdle in our path was that thrown up by the University's Office of Statistical Services. These people have to this day refused to supply the committee with any information, because the statistics are "sensitive and inflammatory" and "inaccurate since some appeals are still pending." It is fruitless to grapple with the first excuse, although if the statistics are similar to those we have found, it would seem to be in the University's best interests to release them and thus provide solid evidence for a claim that the tuition increase was arguably reasonable. The second excuse is patently absurd. Under the present system, some appeals will always be pending. Will the University's population statistics always be confidential because of "inaccuracy"? Some statistics are presently available. Why should they not be released with the stipulation that some appeals are pending? Furthermore, the Office for Student Certification informs us that all appeals concerning the first semester are exhausted. Thus, there are "hard" statistics for the first semester. Yet Statistical Services will not release this information. Is it, too, "inaccurate"?

Despite our difficulties with the Office of Statistical Services, we were able to obtain the data we needed through the courtesy of the Law School Registrar. This information may not be as accurate as that collected by Statistical Services, but it is fairly reliable--and it's the best we can do. During 1972-73, the Law School was

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composed of 603 residents and 567 non-residents. For purposes of setting 1973-74 tuition charges, it was assumed that our population would shift to 995 residents and 195 non-residents. The actual figures: 681 residents and 432 non-residents. So, the University apparently projected that we would enroll 195 non-residents plus or minus 237! To put it another way, the 1972-73 resident/non-resident ratio was 52-48. It was projected to be 85-15 this year. The actual ratio is 61-39.

Had our enrollment remained steady during the last year, the University would have collected 10.9% more tuition revenue from us during 1973-74 than during 1972-73. Actually, the theoretical situation might have been worse, for the University's tuition projections would have produced less income during 1973-74 than during 1972-73. Had enrollment remained stationary, our actual tuition payments this year would have been 19.4% greater than the amount budgeted.

Fortunately for the people who participate in setting tuition charges, enrollment at the Law School actually declined over the past year from 1170 to 1113. This loss of 53 students had a significant negative impact on actual tuition income. Actual tuition receipts during 1973-74 are 5.3% greater than those of 1972-73. Actual 1973-74 receipts are 13.4% higher than the amount projected by the statistical people.

At the time the University set the Law School's tuition rates, it was very difficult to accurately project the effect of the new residency regulations. Apparently a decision was made that tuition rates would be set high enough so that the University could not possibly lose income from the change in residency regulations. The entire risk of error in the statistical projections was placed on the students. We question the equity of this philosophy of risk assumption and are disturbed by its larger implications. After all, the risk would not have existed had the University not employed an arbitrary residency classification system. Present students are not responsible for this policy decision. Should they have been required to bear the entire risk resulting from invalidation of the former system.

We are also most disturbed by the gross discrepancy between the statistical projections and actual results. We wonder if the University frequently relies on statistics which are as fraught with error as the residency projections.

In fairness to the University, we should note in closing that the actual 5.3% increase in tuition collections might be justified by cost increases properly chargeable against tuition receipts. However, this committee has received no indication that such increases have occurred, and we can imagine only one major inflationary problem which should have affected the Law School this year--the large rise in the cost of paper. Even if cost increases this year do justify the tuition overcharge, we think that every effort should be made to avoid charging the increases against tuition receipts. However legitimate the tuition rate increase was, the fact remains that the increase was huge. Every effort should be made to retain this year's tuition overcharge for the purpose of

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stabilizing or reducing next year's rates. Certainly the Law School overcharge should not be transferred by the University to cover costs such as the TF problem which are totally unrelated to Law School operations.

### CONCLUSION

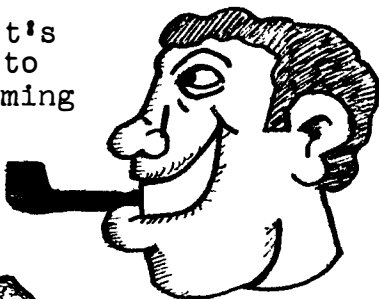
The University collected approximately \$100,000 more in tuition from law students during 1973-74 than during 1972-73. If we accept as true statements that the Law School's increase was need solely to compensate for shifts in the resident/non-resident ratio, then actual tuition charges should have been something on the order of \$2700 for non-residents and \$1120 for residents. We conclude that the University has overcharged us and that the five percent second-semester reduction merely reduced the amount of the overcharge and did not eliminate it.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

We understand that tuition rates are set by the Board of Regents and that the Law School may not have complete control over the disposition of any surplus Law School tuition receipts. However, we recommend:

- 1) That the Law School Student Senate urge Dean St. Antoine to make every effort to insure that any surplus 1973-74 Law School tuition receipts be retained by the University for credit to the Law School during 1974-75.
- 2) That the Law School Student Senate request Dean St. Antoine to convey to the Board of Regents the Senate's request that every effort be made to establish 1974-75 Law School tuition charges at or below the present yearly rates of \$2808 for non-residents and \$1191 for residents. No matter how much costs increase, any further tuition increase next year would be a significant burden on some students. We need more time to "assimilate" this year's seventeen and twenty-seven percent increases.

"Hey now, what's a few bucks to an up and coming young lawyer like you?"



Sincerely,

David DeGabriele  
David DeGabriele

Neilda C. Lee  
Neilda Lee

Barry D. White  
Barry White

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page)

# I Comparison of Actual Tuition Receipts - 1973 v 1974

1972-73: 603 residents @ \$950/year; 567 non-residents @ \$2400.

1973-74: 681 residents @ \$1209/year; 432 non-residents @ \$2808.

Note: some of the students included above are part-time; this calculation assumes all are full-time; the difference in gross receipts is significant, but the change from year to year - both the actual change in receipts and the percentage change - should still be fairly accurate.

<u>1974</u>		<u>1973</u>
681 @ \$1209 = \$ 823,329	v.	\$ 572,850 = 603 @ \$950
432 @ \$2808 = \$ 1,213,056	v.	\$ 1,360,800 = 567 @ \$2400
<u>\$2,036,385</u>	v.	<u>\$1,933,650</u>

\$2,036,385 - 1974

- \$1,933,650 - 1973

\$ 102,735 - Increase

$$\frac{\text{Increase}}{1973} = \frac{\$102,735}{\$1,933,650} = 5.3\%$$

## III Actual 1973 Receipts v. Hypothetical 1974 Receipts with Steady Enrollment

1972-73: same figures as above (1170 total students)

1973-74: 53 students added to above figures (681 + 432 = 1113) in same ratio (61% - 39%) as present student population to show results had enrollment not declined.

714 residents @ \$1209/year; 456 non-residents @ 2808.

<u>1974</u>		<u>1973</u>
714 @ \$1209 = \$ 863,226	v.	\$ 572,850 = 603 @ \$950
456 @ \$2808 = \$ 1,280,448	v.	\$ 1,360,800 = 567 @ \$2400
<u>\$2,143,674</u>	v.	<u>\$1,933,650</u>

\$2,143,674 - 1974

- \$1,933,650 - 1973

\$ 210,024 - Increase

$$\frac{\text{Increase}}{1973} = \frac{\$210,024}{\$1,933,650} = 10.9\%$$

### III Actual 1974 Receipts v. Budgeted 1974 Receipts

Actual 1973-74: same as in Table # I.

681 residents @ \$1209; 432 non-residents @ \$2808.

Budgeted 73-74: based on statistical projections

995 residents @ \$1240; 195 non-residents @ \$2880.\*

#### 1974 Actual

681 @ \$1209 = \$ 823,329

432 @ \$2808 = \$ 1,213,056

\$ 2,036,385

#### 1974 Budget

v. \$ 1,233,800 = 995 @ \$1240

v. \$ 561,600 = 195 @ \$2880

\$ 1,795,400

\$ 2,036,385 - Actual

- \$ 1,795,400 - Budget

\$ 240,985 - Error

$$\frac{\text{Error}}{\text{Orig. Estimate}} = \frac{\$240,985}{\$1,795,400} = 13.4\%$$

\* Tuition rates before 5% second-semester adjustment.

### IV Hypothetical 1974 Steady Enrollment Receipts v. Budgeted '74 Receipts

Hypothetical 1973-74: same as in Table # II; 53 students added to actual 1973-74 enrollments to demonstrate effect of constant enrollment.

714 residents @ \$1209; 456 non-residents @ \$2808.

Budgeted 73-74: same as above.

995 residents @ \$1240; 195 non-residents @ \$2880

#### 1974 Steady Enrollment

714 @ \$1209 = \$ 863,226

456 @ \$2808 = \$ 1,280,448

\$ 2,143,674

#### 1974 Budget

v. \$ 1,233,800 = 995 @ \$1240

v. \$ 561,600 = 195 @ \$2880

\$ 1,795,400

\$ 2,143,674 - "Steady Enrollment" Actual

- \$ 1,795,400 - Budget

\$ 348,274 - Error

$$\frac{\text{Error}}{\text{Orig. Estimate}} = \frac{\$348,274}{\$1,795,400} = 19.4\%$$

## LSSS COMMITTEES

Those persons who indicated an interest in serving on the administrative and personnel committees should submit a statement explaining their reasons and qualifications at the law club desk by 5:00 Friday.

## LSSS MEETING

There will be an open meeting of the LSSS on Monday afternoon, April 29 at 3:00. All are invited to attend.

## LSSS REPORT

Although deeply enmeshed in the problems of determining the budget for next year, the LSSS met Monday night for a regular meeting to discuss non-budgetary issues. Among the things discussed were:

- (1) A report by the committee to study tuition rates - a copy of their report is reprinted elsewhere in this issue;
- (2) Selection of members for personnel and administrative committees was begun - interested parties will be asked to submit a short statement of qualifications and interests to the Lawyer's Club desk by Monday, April 29 at noon, to give the Senate some basis for selecting between applicants;
- (3) A committee to present a proposal regarding the construction of a sauna somewhere in the Lawyers Club was formed in response to a petition submitted to the LSSS;
- (4) The possibility of Vice President Ford attending a reception sponsored by LSSS during his visit to U of M for commencement exercises was discussed - at present his schedule during that visit is very tight and the possibility of was characterized as slight;
- (5) Students who found books on U Cellar shelves that had been stolen from them earlier in the term prompted a change of U Cellar policy last term, however, several people who were forced to repurchase their own books at full price have asked the Senate for help in obtaining a refund of their money - President Linderman volunteered to discuss the issue with the U Cellar manager and report any results at the next meeting;
- (6) An additional \$50 was allocated to the International Law Society to defray unexpected

ed costs in attending a conference.

The LSSS was scheduled to meet Wednesday at 4:00 to discuss budgetary allocations for next year. There was also a special session held last Saturday from 9:00 to 3:30 to hear requests from student organizations for next year's budgets.

-Bill Hays  
LSSS Secretary

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## HUMBLING THE EXALTED OR THE PICKING OF A NIT

Grammar is a great humbler, along with tooth decay and the flu. Everyone hates grammar, except high school English teachers, who live off it. No one really understands grammar, even though some case club judges think they have mastered it. Real judges, great justices, do indeed make grammar errors.

Consider, for example: "And yet it seems to me that this record shows, beyond any shadow of a doubt, that the reason Konigsberg has been rejected is because the Committee suspects that he was at one time a member of the Communist Party." 366 U.S. 36, 59 (1961) (Black, J., dissent). "Because" clearly should be "that," but then the sentence has four that's in it. An even more flagrant error is: "There are, moreover, reasons for excluding evidence unreasonably obtained by the federal police which are less compelling in the case of police under State or local authority." 338 U.S. 25, 32 (1949) (Frankfurter, J.). Imagine what would happen if you put that sentence in a case club brief.

The champion pit fall for unwary jurists is "only," the world's most-misplaced modifier. See W. Strunk and E. White, The Elements of Style 24 (2d ed. 1972). Mr. Justice Reed succumbed by writing: "The very fact that judicial review has been accorded, however, makes evident that such decisions are only conclusive as to properly supported findings of fact." 327 U.S. 358, 368 (1946). In a landmark decision involving freedom of expression, Judge McMillan wrote: "the topless dancing exhibitions can only be viewed by paying customers." 350 F. Supp. 29, 30 (W.D.N.C. 1972). Other notables of grammar-  
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boo-hoo distinction are Douglas, Marshall, Day and Skelly Wright.

Unfortunately, the Nixon appointees have not been on the highest bench long enough to provide sufficient territory for an amateur, part-time nit hunter. Without doubt, however, all will soon tread upon a grammatical puny stick.

Nor are law professors immune. Textbook footnotes tend to be especially prone to harbor petty errors. Guess which professor wrote the phrase: "the special damages which are only recoverable if specific contemplation at the time of contracting can be shown." To name any names close to home would be tactless, and, for a first-year student, foolish; but look for a Charles Alan Wright slip look on page 206 of his hornbook.

In searching for notes in learned eyes, this writer is not unmindful of the beam in his eye; and after a nit harvest one has precious little to show for the effort (preparing this article has taken several hours). But isn't it great to know that people "one inch from the top" still have a little trouble writing?

- A. Russell Localio

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REMEMBER THE CAT WHO GUARDED THE CANARY?...  
PIRGIM Survey Finds Internal Revenue  
Taxpayer Aid Unreliable

Can you rely on the Internal Revenue Service to help you fill out your income tax forms correctly? No. That is the clear conclusion from a four-city PIRGIM survey of Michigan IRS offices conducted during March and released on April 15, Income Tax Day. Students, provided with similar sets of forms and data prepared by tax lawyers in Ralph Nader's Tax Reform Research Group, visited tax offices in Grand Rapids, Mount Clemens, Lansing, and Ann Arbor. They took the IRS up on its offer of free help to the taxpayer too confused to complete tax forms all by himself, yet reluctant to pay high fees for private tax assistance.

None of the IRS employees actually completed the forms for the taxpayer. Most of them made entries for some of the more complicated items, explained others to the taxpayer, then left the taxpayer to enter de-

tails and do the arithmetic. Based on the IRS employees' entries and the taxpayers' understanding of the instructions the employee gave for the remaining steps, PIRGIM completed the forms and calculated the tax.

All four taxpayers in the survey were entitled to refunds. However, based on identical sets of documents and facts, the refunds varied widely from one IRS office to another. These are the refund amounts for the four cities:

Grand Rapids	\$501.35
Mount Clemens	529.24
Lansing	191.14
Ann Arbor	185.12

An accountant on the PIRGIM professional staff reviewed the tax forms to determine the causes of such wide differences. Even though PIRGIM's completion of the returns had eliminated all errors in copying and computation, he found that none of the four returns had been correctly made out. Three or four errors in interpreting and applying basic tax law had been made in each return, with most errors in the government's favor, not the taxpayer's.

PIRGIM director Joseph S. Tuchinsky noted that most of the errors which favored the government, such as overlooked deductions, would not have been evident in a routine IRS review of the return. However, most of the errors which favored the taxpayer, such as listing unallowable deductions, would have been caught and disallowed in even a cursory review. "We don't believe the errors are intentional," Tuchinsky said. "Most of them are caused by ignorance or haste. Some of the IRS employees don't know the tax laws and give incorrect advice; some even entered clearly incorrect information on the taxpayer's form. More often, the IRS aides didn't take enough time to explain the law and procedures so the taxpayers could understand them. Some of them were trying to help several taxpayers at the same time, or just answered questions and assumed the taxpayer could do the rest. Good tax assistance requires asking the right questions to elicit all the relevant information from the taxpayer, then having the patience to explain how to enter it. The IRS aide may have to make entries on the form himself, or watch closely to be sure the taxpayer does it correctly, or write out notes which the taxpayer can consult later.

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Few of the IRS assistance staff seemed to have time to do these things. I'm happy to report that several of our surveyors commented that the IRS employees were courteous and friendly," Tuchinsky said. "However, that doesn't excuse inaccuracy or failure to ask enough questions or give clear enough instructions."

The PIRGIM survey, part of a national evaluation being assembled by the Tax Reform Research Group, included only Internal Revenue offices. No comparison was made with private accountants or tax services.

- PIRGIM

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#### LEGISLATIVE AID BUREAU

The Legislative Aid Bureau (LAB), in addition to providing free drafting service to municipalities that may lack the resources to properly research and draft ordinances, will begin this fall to work closely with the state legislature on major research and drafting projects. A committee of the House of Representatives will solicit proposals from state legislators, select projects of appropriate dimensions, and forward detailed requests for research to LAB administrative personnel. Second and third year students may select topics from among those received, and register under Independent Study (course no. 900) for one to three credit hours in connection with their work. Group as well as individual projects may be available, and a few two-semester projects are anticipated.

LAB participants will bear primary responsibility for obtaining the consent of a faculty member to serve as advisor for the project (the Bureau will assist in expediting this process during August). Grading or pass-fail arrangements must be worked out between each student and the advisor.

Projects will require research of legal issues in connection with a legislative proposal. Students will be expected to communicate directly with the originating legislator (travel and telephone expenses will be paid by LAB) concerning specific legislative needs. The final product of each project must include a detailed discussion of legal issues and a draft of the proposed bill. Members will be expected to review and comment upon the projects of others as time permits; satisfactory legislation is rarely the result of individual

effort.

Coordination and administration of the Bureau will be furnished by two student members. Work space, filing cabinets, typing service and copying funds will be available.

A detailed description of project topics will be included in the registration materials mailed to returning students. Further information can be obtained from Jim Banks or Andy Marks by calling 763-2176 or stopping by the LAB office in the basement of Legal Research.

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#### WRITING SAMPLES INVITED

The Journal of Law Reform is now accepting applications for positions on its junior staff for Volume 8, to be published during the 1974-75 academic year. The editorial board will select the new staff on the basis of demonstrated writing abilities. Students who began law school in the summer or fall of 1973 are eligible to serve on the staff. Any legal writing prepared during the first year of law school, typically memoranda and briefs written for case club, may be submitted for consideration. Since this staff selection is supplementary to the Joint Writing Competition for the Journal and the Law Review, anyone who has entered that Competition need not submit additional samples. Those who wish to submit writing samples should do so by attaching their names and summer addresses to the samples and leaving them at the Journal office, Room 731 Legal Research Building, by May 20, 1974.

Samples will be evaluated by the editorial board according to four criteria: 1) word usage, grammar and syntax; 2) argumentative/expository skill (including analysis, logic and use of empirical and legal authority); 3) research and citation skills; and 4) the composite impression generated by the sample (recognizing that the whole may amount to more, or less, than the sum of its parts). No fixed limit has been placed at this time on the number of Volume 8 junior staff positions that will be filled. It is the Journal's policy to extend invitations to as many students as submit samples or joint Competition entries demonstrating superior research and writing abilities.

## QUOTE POLL ANSWERS

Since someone saw fit to throw out the entries to last week's poll, no award can be given this week. However, a few of the entrants were able to avoid having their picks destroyed. Some of their answers were quite thoughtful.

Kiss me Hardy. Stan Laurel (Horatio Nelson, dying at Trafalgar).

The boy stood on the burning deck/Whence all but him had fled. Abraham Lincoln, speaking of RMN (Felicia Dorothy Hemans, Casabianca).

Injustice is relatively easy to bear-what stings is justice. Richard Nixon (H. L. Mencken).

We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what judges say it is. Ervin, Wallace, Rehnquist, Douglas, Black (Charles Evans Hughes).

Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds. Watergate 7, Head of the KGB (Herodotus).

Our country: in her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be right; but out country right or wrong! Linda Lovelace and Henry Kissinger (Stephen Decatur).

I would not give half a guinea to live under one form of government rather than another. It is of no moment to the happiness of the individual. Robert Vesco, Bev Pooley, Timothy Leary (Samuel Johnson).

Diseases desperate grown/By desperate appliance are relieved/ Or not at all. Van Gogh (Shakespeare).

Go and catch a falling star/Get with child a mandrake root/Tell me, where all past years are/Or who cleft the devil's foot. William P. Blatty (John Donne).

Three may keep a secret if two of them are dead. Lt. William Calley (Ben Franklin).

The paths of glory lead but to the grave. Count Dracula, Errol Flynn (Thomas Grey, "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard").

"Who touches a hair of yon greyhead/Dies

like a dog! March on!" he said. ASPCA, Rin Tin Tin (John Greenleaf Whittier, "Barbara Frietchie").

I called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the old. Joint Committee of the ABA, WFL, and WHL (George Canning).

When I was a young man, being anxious to distinguish myself, I was perpetually starting new propositions. But I soon gave this over; for I found that generally what was new was false. William Cook, Christine Jorgenson (Samuel Johnson).

When the gods wish to punish us they answer our prayers. U-M Law School Student Body, Head of ZPG (Oscar Wilde).

Soldiers, forty centuries look down upon you. Moshe Dayan, Curtis E. Le May (Napoleon).

- George A. Pagano



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## PLACEMENT NEWS

Interviewers, Monday, April 29:

Navy JAGC - 3rd year students

VISTA - 3rd year students

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## COURSE NOTICE

All students interested in taking Criminal Appellate Practice during the summer, please see Stuart Israel in 310 Legal Research Building. Stop in (929 LR) or call Judy Sisung (763-0270) for an appointment.

## LIFE INSURANCE SEEKERS TAKE NOTE

Due to a printing error in a brochure for the LSSS-sponsored life insurance plan from Midland Mutual Life, the terms of the policy may have appeared undesirable when in fact they were not. Originally, the only liability exception stated that death from any cause within one year of issuance would yield no more than the amount of premiums paid. The exception should read: "Life insurance benefits are payable in the event of death at any time from any cause - with one exception: in the event of death from suicide within one (1) year of the date the policy is issued, the Company's liability is limited to an amount equal to the premiums paid.

This error has occasioned an extension of the time for sign-up, namely until May 10th. Applications will be available outside Room 100 HH or by contacting Faris A. Howrani & Associates, 4976 Northwind Drive, East Lansing, Michigan 48823, (517-351-6631 collect).

## CONFERENCE SET

The Women Lawyers Association of Michigan and the Michigan Trial Lawyers Association are co-sponsoring a conference on Women and the Law, Friday and Saturday, May 24-25 at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit.

Speakers include Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Hon. Martha Griffiths, Jane Pecker and Jill Volner. The registration fee is five dollars. Anyone interested in attending should contact Diane Fowler 769-8727.

## SPECIAL RG EDITION PUBLISHED

Since there's no Codicil this year, nostalgia buffs will be delighted to know that their favorite law school weekly is offering a retrospective volume to fill the need. "The Best of Res Gestae 1971-74" will be available at the usual distribution points on Monday, April 29th. If you don't get one then, the RG office or the 9th floor LR receptionist will have a limited supply of extras.

## CREASE BALL POST MORTEM

The Barrister's Society would like to apologize to all those who attended The Crease Ball Saturday night expecting to be entertained by faculty skits. Whether the absence of skits was the result of a communications breakdown or a misunderstanding we aren't sure. It was rumored by some that after being subjected to the dissonant and slanderous singing of the Barristers last week certain members of the faculty become scared skitless. Many of the Barristers were not aware of the problem until The Crease Ball was under way, at which time a group streak was suggested to some of the faculty present. However this idea was rejected, although not summarily. Nevertheless, all those present appeared to enjoy themselves, at least if the number of smiling, staggering bodies leaving at nights' end was any indication. Thanks to all those who attended, and once again, our apologies for the lack of skits.

- The Barrister's Society

## RAW REVIEW

The Raw Review, the Barrister's annual contribution to the Law School's insanity defense, will be on sale Wednesday, May 1, outside room 100. Price: 50 cents. Don't miss the chance to see your (least) favorite person get roasted.

The University of Michigan Law School, Law Student Division - American Bar Association, Lawyers Guild and Law School Student Senate presents:

ALBERT E. JENNER: Minority Council, House Judiciary Impeachment Committee and Senior partner, Jenner & Block of Chicago.

HON. CHARLES W. JOINER: U.S. District Court Judge, Eastern District of Michigan, Dean of Wayne State University Law School and former U.M. Professor of Law, and past member, ABA Ethics Committee 1961-70.

PROF. DAVID L. CHAMBERS

Discussing "Social and Professional Responsibility: The Lawyer's Role," moderated by Dean Theodore J. St. Antoine, May 1 (Law Day) at 2:30 p.m. in Room 100 Hutchins Hall; reception in the Lawyers Club afterward.